FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1839. [NO. 1174]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Satinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taglioni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop; American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
November 25, 1839. 73-*tf*.

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from beyond the Blue Ridge, 2000 lbs. MOUNTAIN BUTTER.
For sale by C. J. ORRELL.
November 26, 1839. 73tf

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to
JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Land wanted.

WANTING to purchase, about 200 acres of good LAND, partly cleared and the rest well timbered, for which a fair price will be given, and Cash paid on day of sale.

Land over the River and a few miles from town will be preferred. Apply to
Mrs. B. PERRY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1839. 73tf

Twin or Okra Cotton Seed.

THE Subscriber has received on consignment a small quantity of the Seed of this new and valuable variety of Cotton. It is remarkable for producing much more than ordinary cotton, and has been sold as high as $1 per seed in Alabama. For sale by M. V. JONES.
Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1839. 73-6w

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS just received from New York the following articles, which he offers low for cash:—

Bunch Raisins, Currants and Citron, Soft shell Almonds, Palm Nuts and Filberts, Butter Crackers, Water ditto, Cassia and Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace, Saltpetre and Alum, Pepper and Alspice, Scotch Barley, Race Ginger and Ground ditto, Young Hyson Tea, Loaf Sugar & Brown do. Coffee and Cheese, Sup. Spanish Cigars, Do. Maccoboy Snuff, Scotch Snuff, in bottles, Oil of Lemon and Oil of Peppermint, Essence of Peppermint, Port Wine, and Old Madeira ditto, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and a large assortment of CANDIES, Toys, Cordials, &c.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies, by 50 lbs. 30 cents per lb. Retail per lb. 40 cents.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1839. 73-6t

Just received and for sale,

24 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
5 ditto ORANGES.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 27, 1839.

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.
I. WETMORE.
Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser and Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above until 1st February.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
NOTT & STARR.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article.) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72*tf*

For Sale,

45000 BRICK,
260 casks LIME,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
10 casks Rotten Plaister,
8 ditto Water Lime,
6 ditto Roman Cement,
10 kegs Lathing Nails,
30 000 Laths,
100 bushels Hair for Plaistering.
Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House.
J. E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1839. 72-4w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will end on the 6th of December. The Spring Session will begin on Monday the 6th of January. Tuition as heretofore.

Classical Department, { W. J. Bingham, Jno. A. Bingham, A. H. Ray, } Principals.
English Department, { A. H. Ray, S. W. Hughes. }
Hillsborough, Nov. 13, 1839. 72-5w

Female Academy.

THE first session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTION, for the ensuing year, will commence on the second Monday in January next.

Boarders will be accommodated by families in the village, or by the Principal of the Institution. Persons desirous to obtain Board and Tuition for young Ladies, are requested to make early application.
November 15, 1839. 72tt

Matchless Sanative.

THE above invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Bostick & McKenzie's Store, Richmond county, N. C.
T. BOSTICK, P. M.
November 5, 1839. 72-2m

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, made at October Sessions, 1839, of said Court, I, as Administrator of Silas Billingsley, deceased, will, on the 1st day of January next, at the Court House in Laurenceville, proceed to sell the following

NEGROES,

Belonging to said Estate, viz:—Peter, Robbin, Dick and Harry, Fellows; Fanny, Delphy, and two Children, one male and one female; Tamer and Louisa, Women, and John, a Boy.

Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
THOS. E. SCARBOROUGH, *Adm'r.*
November 14, 1839. 72-*ts*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Jno. H. Montgomery *vs.* William M. Gaines.
[*Attachment.*—Summoned for Garnishee, Thomas Waddill, Sen.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William M. Gaines, the defendant in the above case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Gaines, so that he may appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Montgomery county, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to demur, replevy or plead, or Judgment will be granted by default, and the defendant's property sold to satisfy the complaint of the Plaintiff.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.
FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.*,
By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*
72]

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,
On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

Piano Fortes.

A VARIETY of Piano Fortes are opened at the Female Seminary, for sale on commission.—They are from the best manufacturers in New York, and warranted. They can be well boxed for safe conveyance to any part of the country. The prices vary from $150 to $350, and can be had on a credit of four months, for good negotiable notes. Apply at the Seminary, or to Col. S. T. Hawley.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1839. 67tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY,

UNDER the personal superintendence and instruction of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Spencer, aided in every department by able Female Teachers.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding continue as last year, and Mr. Beach is prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commences on the 14th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Use of Piano,	3 " "
Incidentals,	50 cents.

October 27. 69-tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 5, 1839. 70tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
October 23.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

For Sale,

TWO valuable young CARPENTERS. For information, apply to the Printer.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

CONTINUES to give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business. He hopes by expeditious sales and prompt returns, to merit a continuance of public patronage.
Wilmington, August 1839. 58-*tf*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, living in Chatham county, 11 miles West of Pittsborough, my Negro man CHARLES, and his wife JUNO. Charles is of low stature, black complexion, and somewhat cross-eyed. Juno is of a brighter complexion, rather stout built, and has a scar by the side of her nose, occasioned by a burn. They are about fifty years of age. It is supposed that they have obtained a pass, and are aiming for Bladen county, where Juno's former master (John Lucas) resided. A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for their delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I can get them again. JOHN HEADEN.
November 7, 1839. 71-4w

POETRY.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR FOR 1840.

O! IF WHEN EARTHLY ILLS ARE O'ER.

BY C. W. EVEREST.

O! if when earthly ills are o'er,
And every woe that wounds the breast,
The spirit, for some peaceful shore,
May joyful plume its pinion blest,
And, leaving earth's lone vale of night,
Seek out some home divinely fair—
And, mid elysian realms of light,
Repose in deathless glory there:

O! what are all the griefs and sighs,
Which vex our troubled bosoms here!
And why, when thoughts of death arise,
So oft will swell th' ungrateful tear!
Hush'd be the cares our fears create,
Ne'er be our hearts by terror riven,
If death unlock the golden gate
Which guards the eternal joys of heaven.

North Carolina, 1839.

SINGULAR DOCUMENT.

The paper from which the following is copied is a highly respectable one, published in New York. Still, the story is a very remarkable one, and "wants confirmation."

Translated from the "Courier des Etats Unis."

DEATH WARRANT OF CHRIST.

Chance has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document, to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals: this is the identical death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document as it has been handed to us:—

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross:

"In the year seventeen of the empire Tiberius Cæsar, and the 25th day of March, the city of holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiophas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Prætory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quillus Cornellus, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid to any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz:—1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Joannas Rorobable; 3. Raphdel Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the City of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus."

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words:—"A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissariats of Arts, attached to the French armies.—At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartreni. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartram requested earnestly that the plate might not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, &c. it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,890 francs.

Great Product.—The Circleville (Ohio) Herald of Saturday, notices the product of a single grain of wheat on the ground of Mr. D. Smoot, in Jackson township, of that county, which is really astonishing. This "solitary" grain of wheat produced thirty-three stalks of wheat, on thirty-two of which were well formed heads, averaging sixty grains to the head—the increase being thus nearly two thousand fold! The wheat was of the red chaff species—sown about the 15th October, and harvested the 10th July. The Herald adds:—"This same Jackson township a few years since bore off the palm at the Agricultural fair of the best product of corn—being one hundred and fifty-seven and a fourth bushels to the acre. *Jackson* though it be called, it is nevertheless a thorough and sound *Whig* township."

"We live and learn,"—is a saying, every day verifies. Who has not seen and been pained at the cruel punishment, inflicted on a horse, who, taking what is called the "studs," refuses to move an inch forward, albeit he will "back" more readily than is desired? Some time since a horse took the "studs" in one of our principal streets. He was, as the bystanders all agreed, provokingly stubborn. He was beaten, cruelly, unmercifully, and yet he would not "go." He was coaxed and patted, but without effect—there was no "go along" in him. It was distressing to see how he was whipped, now over the head, now over the back, again on the knees; and every one was pleased, when a stranger, with a benevolent face and an intelligent eye, interfered. "This is all wrong," he said, "you must not beat the horse any more. He has already been punished too severely."

"What are we to do then?" asked the drayman, "I have been here for two hours trying to get him along. Must I let the horse stand here all day?"

"No," replied the gentleman, "the horse must go along, but without any more punishment."

"But he wont," expostulated the drayman.

"O yes he will; he must. The horse, I say, must go. He has but a reasonable load, looks as if he is fed well, and he must go along."

"That is what I think," said the drayman.

"Very well, I have seen how they make jackasses move in South America, and they are reputed more stubborn even than horses. I shall therefore make this horse go. Now get me a rope about twice as long as the horse."

The rope was brought, and every body stood gaping, expecting, of course, that some hocus-pocus was about to be performed. The gentleman directed the rope to be tied to the horse's tail, and passed between his legs out in front. He then took hold of it, and gave it a pull. The horse looked wild for an instant, as if taken by surprise, and at the same time gave indications, by kicking up behind, that he disliked the new plan of driving. The rope was pulled strongly, and the horse with a very quick motion, started off! This triumph was complete—one square's driving in this way enabled him to return to the old mode, and the drayman drove off "amidst the shout of the multitude."

"We live and learn," may well be said. Here, by a simple expedient, a horse was cured of the "studs," who, but for the timely arrival of the strange gentleman, might have been the subject of cruel and continued punishment for hours longer. The cause of humanity gained by it, and there was also a positive gain of "time, which is money."
Baltimore Patriot.

Wine.—An officer in our Navy, writing from Madeira, June 5, 1838, says: "There are about thirty thousand pipes of wine produced here annually, and of that, not more than ten thousand pipes are ever sent to the United States; and it is no less true than strange, that at least fifty thousand pipes are annually served up at the United States hotels, under the name of Madeira." The extent to which wines are manufactured is astonishing. The question whether ardent spirit is a poison has been often discussed (and very unprofitably;) but if sugar of lead, arsenic, &c. are poisons, it will not be difficult to settle the question respecting our wines. It is well ascertained that the most deleterious drugs are often used in making imitation wines. Indeed an alarm should be publicly sounded respecting this source of danger, aside from the general alarm respecting the dangers of alcohol. Imitation wines combine the two evils—poisonous drugs and alcohol.—*Phil. Amer.*

The Sugar Beet.—The Editor of the New York American, who "dabbles a little in farming," gives the result of some of his own experiments in the culture of this root. We give the result in his own words:

A patch of three quarters of an acre was twice ploughed *very* deep, and *very* richly manured with stable manure, after having been well *limed* (one hundred bushels to the acre) the preceding year. The seed was planted by hand in drills, and when the plants were up, they were thinned out by hand, so as to leave them about a foot apart in the drill. The ground was kept tolerably free of weeds till the plants had obtained a considerable growth, after which they were not much attended to.—The beets were gathered during the first week of this month, and the produce was six hundred bushels—weighing fourteen tons six hundreds. The hogs and the cows eat them greedily, either raw or boiled. The horses as yet refuse, although mixed with meal—or sprinkled with salt—or whether raw, or boiled. The value, however, of these vegetables for milch cows is very great. It improves both the quantity and quality of the milk, without imparting to it any disagreeable flavor.

Large Sale of Morus Multicaulis.—Dr. J. W. Turner, of this city, sold, on the 18th September last, *eleven thousand seven hundred dollars* worth of Morus Multicaulis, to be 3½ feet high, at 25 cents per tree, the trees to be delivered during the month of December next.
Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.

A Good Reason.—A man being called on for subscription to *evening lectures*, at a church—declined paying—cause why—wife gave him *evening lectures* at home, every night—gratuitously.

Distressing to Novel Readers.—The N. Y. Signal says "there is quite a stagnation, apparently, in the book market at present. Some of our large publishing firms have discharged their hands, and the prospect for novel readers during the coming winter is by no means encouraging.

Great Pigeon Shooting.—Mr. Henry Keats shot last week, at *eighteen shots*, 784 pigeons. This is the greatest shooting we ever heard of, and we question whether it has ever been or can be beaten. The place at which he shot them was on a sand-bar, were they alighted for the purpose of getting gravel and water.—*Arkansas Adv.*

"What is wanting," said Napoleon, "that the youth of France be well educated?" "MOTHERS!" replied Madame Campan. This reply struck the Emperor. "*Here,*" said he, "*is a system of education in one word!*" Be it your care to train up mothers who shall know how to educate their children.—AIME MARTIN.

President Boyer.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer writing from France, says, "I was seated in the diligence beside a well dressed man of very respectable appearance, who, after some conversation, asked me if Boyer was still President of the United States!"

The following letter in the New York American shows that in the staple of the south as well as in the products of the north, an all-bountiful providence has richly blessed our land.

The Cotton Crop of 1839-40.—The following is an extract from a letter from

"MONTGOMERY, Alabama, Nov. 4.

"The prospect for a large crop of Cotton, in this section of the country, was *never* so good. Our advices from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, represent it also as very fine there. My present estimate is 1,650.000 bales for the whole, of which there will be received at Mobile 350,000 bales. Indeed, I must say, that probably from 75 to 100 000 bales ought to be added to the first sum, and that Mobile *may* receive 400 000 bales. The crop will be measured by the physical force of the country, as there will be more grown than can be picked out, unless the picking season be extended to a remarkably late period.

Of the British manufactured goods sent to this country to be sold, the greater part remains unsold and in store. This is one reason why Exchange is so bad, there being nothing from this source to remit. This will be bad news we presume to British manufacturers, but it is better that the goods be unsold, than sold, and not paid for.

FLORIDA, October 26, 1839.

The season for active operations in the field is already far advanced, and yet *we* are all quiet, awaiting orders for moving. Not so with our "red brethren;" they are still very active and successful in ambuscades and surprises. The papers abound with murders, &c. committed by the Seminoles. The accounts are but *too* correct, and thus will they continue until we are reinforced. Our regiments are mere skeletons—from four to five hundred men being wanted in each to fill them up to the peace establishment.

CANAL AND RAILROAD TOLLS.

Pennsylvania State Tolls.—The tolls received on the Pennsylvania improvements this season, to Oct. 23d, amount to $943.900 99
On the Schuylkill Canal to Nov. 2, 455.128 66
Union Canal, year ending 1st inst. 135.163 73
Lehigh Canal, to 1st Oct. about 120.000 00
Total, $1.654.193 38

We estimate the total receipts of toll on our great line of internal improvements this year at over ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—*Phil. Com. List.*

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia Commercial List states that operations for the season are now nearly over in the mining districts. The supplies brought to market for the season have been as follows:

From the Schuylkill region to Nov. 1, 391,518 tons.
" Lehigh region to November 6, Mauch Chunk, Beaver Meadows, Hazelton, &c. 212,202 "
From the Lackawuna region to Nov. 2, 112,570 "
" Swartara region to Nov. 1, 26,693 "
" Susquehanna, Lyken's Valley, &c., about 90,000 "
Total, 832,983

The Commercial List adds: "Taking five dollars per ton as the average price, the value of the coal mined and sent to market from the coal fields in East Pennsylvania this year amounts to four million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Our coal trade is yet in its infancy, but even at the present time it gives employment to a larger number of vessels in conveying it to the various marts along our extended seaboard than any other staple. This is independent of the great number of boats employed in this trade upon our canals."

How triumphantly can France now laugh at the financial storm which is shaking England and America! She was never more prosperous than she is at this moment. With no paper in circulation under 500 franc notes, she is not subject to the calamities that are constantly befalling our poor shinplastered and bank-ridden America.
N. Y. Evening Post.

But pray, would our "poor shinplaster, bank-ridden people of America," be content to work for the wages of the French peasantry, and live as they live? Every industrious man in America can have wheat bread, and meat in his pot, and money in his purse, every day. How often can the common laborer, or the common farmer, in France, indulge in the luxury of the wheaten loaf, and the fowl in the pot? Not once a month. A pot of *soup-maigre*, made from an onion and a turnip, and a picked bone, making the family dinner. The rich and the noble have all the money and the good things, while the poor peasant works for his half livre a day. And such is the condition to which the hard money system would reduce the laboring portion of the American people.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Taking Laudanum to get clear of a Bride.—A young man about 19 years of age, residing in the upper part of the town, took a quantity of laudanum one day this week. He did not, however, succeed in ridding himself of this life. It appears that he was under an engagement to get married, but, after the second sober thought concluded to shuffle off this "mortal coil" rather than bind himself for better and for worse. He still survives, and may yet live to meet cheerfully the troubles of a married state, and console himself that poison did not take him off in a state of single blessedness.—*Penn.*

Miraculous Escape.—On Monday, Mr. Wm. G. Angell, master mechanic at the Eagle screw manufactory, in this city, while attending to some part of his duty near the main shaft, was caught by the sleeve of his coat in the machinery, taken up and carried with such speed upon the shaft, as to entirely strip him of all his clothing, except his cravat and boots, without bruising him externally, or breaking any of his bones. Mr. Angell says he feels a soreness, but is able to attend to his business.
Prov. Cour.

Important.—The Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday contained the following paragraph.

We regret to learn that three gentlemen of this city, occupying respectable positions in society, were arrested and held to bail on Saturday, upon a charge of being concerned in fitting out vessels designed to be employed in the Slave Trade.

Ignorance and Crime.—The number of prisoners brought before the courts of assize in France during the year 1837, was 8,094. Of this number, 4,601, or more than half, could neither read nor write. Only 709 could both read and write.

A number of the Western papers are adopting the cash system in their business—that is to receive no subscription from a distance unless the cash is paid in advance. They give notice that they will on a certain day discontinue all delinquents' papers.

Whig State Convention.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. McQUEEN, from the General Committee, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

We have approached the performance of the duty assigned us with a just degree of sensibility to the eventful nature of the crisis which hangs with the most frightful symptoms of fatality over the destinies of our country. We have yielded the most patient and profound deliberation to the present posture of our political interests, which a brief compass of time would permit; and we have reached the firm, but painful conviction that a more sudden transition from glory to gloom, from strength to imbecility, from moral sublimity to mournful degradation, and from a blissful fruition of all the choicest elements of national felicity to a season of painful destitution, was never recorded upon the page of faithful and impartial history, than that over which the American patriot is now doomed to mourn with the most affecting sadness. Since the present administration ascended to power, our Government, which was instituted to serve as a sanctuary of refuge and of security, to the natives of every clime, has been converted into an armory in which the most fatal instruments which can be wielded against the political rights of the citizen are forged in perilous profusion. Glaring incapacity, deep corruption, gross perfidy to the most sacred pledges, vindictive malice, and an insatiable lust for gain, have gotten possession of the lofty eminences which were once adorned by matchless wisdom, untainted purity, inviolate fidelity, ennobling magnanimity, and by perfect disinterestedness of heart. And when the American citizen, with anxious solicitude, now searches for a spring of health for the political maladies which infest our country, instead of recognizing it in the constitutional ark which has been consecrated by the blood and wisdom of the patriarchs of the revolution, he is driven to that guarantee for the safety of popular freedom which has been hitherto recognized as valid only in despotic Governments—"the vigilance of the people."

In Great Britain, it is a maxim of conduct with the people which has been sanctified by the usage of centuries, to hold the most prominent minister responsible for any disastrous results which may flow from the measures which are commenced and consummated during his ascendancy in the councils of state. If this maxim should be enforced with even a partial degree of rigor in this country in reference to Mr. Van Buren, where and at what point would the popular maledictions terminate! For twenty years previous to his entrance upon his duties, the American confederacy was blessed with a harvest of social and political blessings which never has been surpassed, either in purity or plenitude in the history of civilized man. We beheld maritime enterprize spreading its broad folds on the surface of every sea, and earning the precious reward of its aspirations and labors unmixed with the startling apprehension that its fairest and most substantial achievements were shortly to be reduced to dust and ashes by the ever changing measures of the Government. We beheld the farmer sowing his ground with the joyous anticipation that a rich harvest was to spring from the bosom of earth to requite his toils. We beheld the merchant accumulating within the circle of his energies the rich fabrics of every shore, with the firm persuasion that his industry and prudence would soon rear a safe asylum for himself and his children. We beheld the mechanic providing himself with all the component elements of matter which pertain to his vocation in life, and cherishing the fond assurance that he was to become the participant of fresh comforts, when these ingredients should be wrought into articles of human consumption and use. We beheld in truth, all the professions prospering in peace and in vigor beneath the benign auspices of Government, and contentment and happiness spreading in a broad and reviving wave from one extremity of the Union to the other. But we are doomed at the present cheerless period to dwell upon a national picture the dark shades of which are not softened by a single cheering ray but that which bursts from the latent virtues, energies and resolution of a free and enlightened people. And if these redeeming qualities in the character of our people were exerted in the period of our revolution for the attainment of prospective and uncertain blessings, with what unrivalled perseverance should they now be applied when the noblest possessions which ever descended upon the path of man are all put in imminent hazard; when all the elements of human prosperity have been thrown into a state of deplorable confusion and when all the different pursuits of man have been brought into a destructive state of collision by the mad experiments of Government.

At what period in the history of our Government did we ever witness such frequent fluctuations in the price of agricultural commodities, as we are now constrained week after week to deplore! When have we ever heard of such frequent and extensive failures among the merchants in every part of the confederacy? When have we, at any former period, been summoned to record such frequent crashes and explosions among our Banking institutions! When have we before seen the honest traders of the country so unreservedly delivered over to the mercy of relentless usurers! When have we ever before seen the Government of the country openly and unblushingly taking the field and prosecuting a war of exterminating hostility against the use of credit in the commercial transactions of the land! When have we before seen a President of this country determined in his views of currency and commerce by the result of the elections in some particular State! When have we before seen a Chief Magistrate exerting all his energies to blot a paper circulation from the American system of currency, whilst at the same moment he was earnestly imploring the Congress of the United States to issue thousands of the same sort of paper to rescue the Government from its embarrassments! When have we been presented with an opportunity of observing such deep and confirmed callousness to the interests of the humbler classes of our population on the part of an American President, as that which aimed to strip the honest traders of this confederacy of the privilege of borrowing capital with which to prosecute the usual transactions of trade! And where, amongst the recorded deeds of the rulers of mankind, will we be adequate to the task of tracing the lines of such flagrant turpitude as that which Mr. Van Buren has evinced in striving to immolate banking institutions, in the creation of which he himself was an active and influential participant! It is a well established fact, that with an eternal profession of hatred to the United States Bank playing upon his lips and with the sword of destruction continually waving in his hand, against that institution, Mr. Van Buren himself once petitioned for the location of a branch of it in the political emporium of New York. It is an equally authentic portion of his history, that he is now exerting the whole scope of his power against all the banking institutions of the country, when the influence of that party to which he belongs has, within the brief space of its authority, brought more Banking institutions into existence and a larger share of banking capital into circulation, than ever sprang into being within ten times the same space at any former period. In New Hampshire and Maine, which are each devoted to Mr. Van Buren, banks have been multiplied and banking capital increased, since the Van Buren party became entrusted with the reins of power, to an almost incredible extent. Within the same limits of time, the State Bank of Alabama has been established with a capital of more than ten millions of dollars. In Mississippi, a Legislature devoted to the late and to the present Administrations of the Government raised the amount of banking capital from 6 to nearly seventy-five millions of dollars. In the great State of New York, a hundred banks, exclusive of innumerable loan and trust companies, have been warmed into life by the influence of Mr. Van Buren and his party. In Louisiana, whilst the party now in power was invested with the control of the State Legislature, the banking capital was extended from six to fifty-four millions of dollars. And in Pennsylvania, also a Jackson and Van Buren State, the amount of Banking capital has been changed from fifteen to sixty millions of dollars. And yet, with all these broad and stubborn facts to impress upon the mind of the American people, a vivid and enduring conviction of the extensive agency which Mr. Van Buren has had in the erection of banks—he is held up with rapturous applause to the world by his friends as the implacable enemy of banks, whilst he himself has no hesitation in placing himself in the absurd and unnatural position of aiming at the destruction of these ill-fated creations of his own power and influence!

Whilst we are scanning the most prominent facts, in Mr. Van Buren's political history, we cannot refrain from submitting to the consideration of the Convention the utter fallacy and hollowness of all his professions of devotion to the creed of Democratic faith. Was it Democratic to vote for the Tariff in its most odious and repulsive forms—a measure which was universally allowed to be founded upon a strained construction of the Federal charter! Was it democratic to vote for the erection of toll gates upon the Cumberland Road—a measure which is admitted on all hands, to embrace the essence of Federal doctrines! Was it Democratic to support De Witt Clinton, the Federal Candidate for the Presidency, and Rufus King, the federal candidate for the national Senate, during the late war with Great Britain! Was it democratic to sustain Gen. Jackson's proclamation, issued during the troubles produced by the Nullification era! Was it democratic to sanction the expunging resolution which aimed a vital stroke at the liberty of the Senate, the principal ark of safety which has been provided by the constitution for the rights and freedom of the people! Was it democratic to sanction the force bill, a measure which was not only regarded as doubtful, but as a glaring infraction of the provisions of the Constitution, by many of the most enlightened politicians in this country! Is it a course which presents a democratic complexion to exclude more than two thirds of the qualified and virtuous men in this country from those offices for which their ancestors shared the bitterness of every sacrifice and braved the perils of every conflict, merely because they disagree with him in political sentiment! Is it democratic to overlook the farmers of the country in the distribution of the offices of Government! Is it Democratic to prosecute an unceasing war upon the use of that credit in trade which constitutes the vital blood of the prosperity of the people! Is it democratic to bring the patronage of the Government openly, constantly and irresistibly to bear upon the freedom of the press and of the elective franchise! Is it democratic—is it consistent with democratic principles—that he should increase the expenses of the Government to more than 39 millions of dollars per year, when the fact has been irreversibly established, that fifteen millions of dollars will conduct its operations with vigor and facility! Is it in accordance with his own professions of democracy, to resort to every possible expedient in order to fix the Sub-treasury upon the people of this country after they have twice declared themselves explicitly and unequivocally against it! Is it consistent with a due degree of respect for the popular will to withhold from the people a direct choice of their chief magistrate, when they are universally known to be anxious to acquire that privilege, and when too he has had it in his power at any period since his elevation to power to consummate the measure! Is it not a flagrant violation of the cardinal principles of democracy not only to refuse to lend his aid to a measure of such obvious propriety and justice but also to bend his full energies against the distribution of the public lands amongst the States of the Union—after the purposes for which these lands were ceded to the Government have been accomplished, and when, too, the most powerful States of the Union have been addressing the most convincing and fervid appeals to Congress in favor of the measure! Can he be a democrat who is applauded by the public Journals of Great Britain for his open demonstrations of attachment to the usages of a monarchical Government, and for having afforded striking proofs of a desire to pave the way to the erection of such a Government on the ruins of the American Republic, the fairest specimen of political architecture which has ever yet engaged the admiration of the world! And can it be possible in the nature of things, that he should be a pure and accepted republican, who ascended to the supreme point of power in this confederacy by continually burning incense at the shrine of his predecessor, in contempt of the majesty of the people, who, in this country, constitute the only legitimate fountains of political power. If Mr. Van Buren can be an accepted republican, with all these glaring errors and omissions hanging upon his skirts, it will prove an exceedingly difficult matter for any person not to be a democrat, let him pursue any and every course agreeably to the random directions of his will.

But let us devote a brief interval to the inquiry whether Mr. Van Buren has been faithful to the delicate and responsible trust which has been committed to his charge! Since he has been clothed with the highest attributes of power, there have been largely more than one million of dollars lost to the people by the dishonesty of collectors of the revenue, whom Mr. Van Buren failed to bring to account as he should have done; whereas, it has been established, to the satisfaction of every inquiring and unprejudiced mind, that during all the administrations of the Government previous to those of himself and of General Jackson, there was lost to the Government the comparatively trifling sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Does such a gross and criminal act of negligence, such a shameful degree of indulgence to base and greedy peculators as this is, present an aspect of faithfulness to his high functions? Under the supervision of himself and of his immediate predecessor in office, the prosecution of the Florida war, which has been as barren of good and glory to the country as it has been prolific in the expenditures of noble blood and of precious treasure, has cost the country forty millions of dollars. But the late war with Great Britain only cost the Government 90 millions of dollars, when it was in progress during the protracted space of three years—humbled the towering pride of Great Britain, and encircled the American brow with laurels of imperishable verdure. Does such a prodigal expenditure of the funds of the people merely in the occasional butchery of a few handsful of untutored and misguided savages indicate a high souled sensibility to the solemn nature of his duties? Does it argue fidelity to his high trust, to desert his post, during the long space of four months, for the purpose of indulging himself in virulent political and party harangues, whilst he is receiving $2083 per month, for his services? Was he actuated by a spirit of faithfulness to his important duties, when he failed to discard from office one of the members of his cabinet who openly contemned, defied, and disobeyed the imperative mandate of a high judicial functionary! Or has he been faithful in retaining in office, to the great detriment of the public interest his present Secretary of the Treasury, who has acquired as much notoriety by his financial blunders and acts of mismanagement, as he has by his venal subserviency to the will of his master? Or has he evinced a due regard to the public interest in filling the highest judicial forum in this country with rabid and mercenary partizans of his own, who, at the bar, were the more distinguished the less they had to do, and who, on the bench, are so lank and meagre in their legal proportions, as scarcely to afford a respectable judicial shadow?

Let us next inspect the peculiar charms which Mr. Van Buren has presented to the American public on the ground of qualifications. If he has performed one act which entitles him to the reputation of possessing ability of a high order or to the character of being a patriot, jealous for his country's honor, he has been such a faithful observer of the commands of the holy scriptures, as to have performed it in secret, that he might be openly rewarded. For the world, after long repeated, minute and persevering inquires, has been left in a state of unmitigated darkness on the subject of his public services. At the bar, a second rate lawyer; in the state Legislature, a trimming, managing, mousing, trafficking and inconsiderable politician, in the Senate hall of the nation, a luminary whose feeble twinklings were scarcely visible; as a foreign minister, a caterer to the prejudices of royalty at the expense of his country's honor; in the Executive chair of his native State, a mere guide-post to steer his party in their schemes of personal aggrandizement, and as President of the United States, the mere apex of his party to reward and punish agreeably to the vibrations of the needle of his own interest—If Mr. Van Buren is possessed of eminent intellectual qualities or attainments, it has been his peculiar misfortune to have impressed not a single document or speech upon the public records of his country to perpetuate the recollection of the fact, and to refresh the memories of those who might be disposed to skepticism on the subject.

If then Mr. Van Buren is neither capable nor faithful, is his history adorned by shining proofs of integrity of heart? Was he animated by the principle of magnanimity which lends such an engaging charm to the human character, and which is so much admired in the daily transactions of men, when, from the basest views of personal agrandizement, he involved Mr. Calhoun in a bitter personal controversy with General Jackson? Was he animated by a lofty and high toned spirit of honor, when he entangled the President and his Cabinet in a labarynth of inextricable difficulties with each other! Was he governed by correct views of moral propriety, when he was resorting to the most disgraceful expedients to undermine the illustrious De Witt Clinton, whilst he was at the same time indulging himself in the most extravagant and sonorous professions of devotion to that illustrious benefactor of his native State! No! We submit the humble but confident belief that the stem of true honor could never flourish in a soil which could engender such a rank and noxious weed as either of these acts.

Your Committee, after having concluded this rapid survey of the character of our present Chief Magistrate, are forcibly drawn to the inquiry, whether there be any prospect of relief from the sad and insufferable ills which his imbecility and mismanagement have entailed upon our country? We rejoice in the belief that a sovereign corrective for all our present political grievances would be realized in the election of HENRY CLAY to the office of President of these United States. For during the darkest period of his country's perils, he has proved an unfailing resource, a hope which never came in vain. In the late war with Great Britain, he was the colosal pillar of his country's strength in the hall of debate. His thrilling trump, during that eventful season, was unreservedly employed in raising the enthusiasm of Congress to its most exalted pitch—in augmenting the appropriations necessary to the successful prosecution of the struggle, and, consequently, in communicating an irresistable share of vigor to the sinews of the national strength. In the diplomatic transactions of Ghent, he was the soul of the deliberations which occurred on that memorable theatre of negociation; and to his wisdom and sagacity has been almost exclusively attributed the glorious success which crowned the efforts of the American Commissioners. During the pendency of the Missouri question, a question which brought the South in hideous array against the North on the subject of our slave relations and convulsed the Union from its centre to its extremities, he was the chief stay of southern confidence, and the firmest pillar of its hopes. To his fervid eloquence, cogent reasoning, and dextrous management of men may be safely attributed the happy deliverance of the country from the perils of that stormy and threatening period. A brighter instance of magnanimity and patriotism never yet broke upon the conciousness of man, than was exhibited in his deliberate surrender of his predilections for the Tariff policy, at the shrine of his country; and it is highly probable that this unexpected yielding up of his own cherished and deep seated convictions respecting the policy of a favorite measure, may have rescued his country from scenes of civil war, bloodshed and carnage, which have only been surpassed by the desolating throes of Revolutionary France.

So your Committee is presented with three conspicuous and imperishable proofs of the patriotism of this illustrious Statesman which are believed to have exerted an important agency in rescuing his country from the vortex of perdition. In every aspect in which his character can be surveyed, Henry Clay has not only proved himself to be the friend, but the zealous, the enthusiastic and the uncalculating and disinterested friend of his country. His whole political life is nothing else but a fair instructive and enchanting history of patriotic feelings exercised in their most engaging and beneficent form; and whilst his friends and admirers are prepared at all times to produce the most splendid evidences to illustrate his singular devotion to his country, the most embittered enemy he has on earth will fail, egregiously fail, in the attempt to point out a single act he has performed, or a single measure he has supported in the course of his public career, which was tinged in the faintest degree with selfish or personal hues.

But it is not in the public sphere alone that Henry Clay arises to the judgment of his countrymen robed in brilliant and inviting attractions. He is one of the noblest living monuments of excellence in all the private and social relations of life which has ever refreshed the moral vision of man. As a father exemplary and affectionate; as a master benevolent and indulgent; as a neighbor, affable, kind and sincere; and as a citizen, faithful in the discharge of all the duties of life. There has been rarely, if ever, a human being on earth who was more enthusiastically cherished by his neighbors, than Henry Clay; and when we bear this testimony to the merits of his character, a portion of testimony too which cannot be successfully assailed, we ascribe to him a degree of virtue which forms a closing period to the conviction of his moral elevation. Having originated among the farming portion of the community, and being a skilful and devoted farmer himself, it may be fairly presumed that the interest of that numerous and deserving class of men will find a safe depository in him, should he be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union; for his sympathies both from birth and habits are all with them.

Are we presented with any encouraging circumtances to offer to our fellow-citizens? We glory in the belief that we are. We should not have despaired of success, even had the important State of New York decided adversely to his claims and to our own desires, in the recent election. We should even, under the influence of such a discouraging defeat as that would have been, have kept our pure and unsullied banner nobly spread to the breezes. We would have been nerved for the combat by a deep and searching sense of the justice of our cause, of the preciousness of the principles for which we would have been contending, and by the awful perils impending over the destinies of our country. If, then, we should not have been dismayed by the certain prospect of losing such a powerful State in the scale of the confederacy, with what renewed and daily increasing animation and spirit should we advance in the holy conflict for principle, and for our political redemption after that influential community has thrown her overwhelming influence in the scale of the Whig party, and thus struck a blow will cause the chief on his throne to quiver, and the menials around its footstool to sprawl with agonizing terror, a blow which will circulate like an electric spark from the Green Mountains of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, which will impart the animating flush of anticipated triumph to the Whigs in every part of the Union, and which we fondly trust, will prove the guiding star of the East, which will mark the Bethlehem of our political redemption?

And whilst your committee has been deliberating with an anxious degree of solicitude on the peculiar qualifications, which might recommend some individual to the people of North Carolina as a fit and suitable successor to our present pure, patriotic and enlightened Executive, Governor Dudley, our attention has been forcibly engaged by the practical energy, the sound republican principles, the distinguished intellectual vigor, and ferved patriotism which are embraced in the character of our cherished fellow citizen JOHN M. MOREHEAD of the county of Guilford. Born, reared and educated among the honest yeomanry of North Carolina, all his heart-felt sympathies are with the people of this State. Severely disciplined by a constant performance of the practical business of life, possessed of enlarged and liberal views of the policy of the State, and having inflexibly adhered to the principles of the republican creed of faith in every political emergency which has thus far passed over the State, we recognize in John M. Morehead a citizen in every view of his character, whom we deem eminently acceptable to the people of North Carolina as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

We subjoin the Correspondence between the Committee of the late Whig Convention and Mr. MOREHEAD, on the subject of his nomination by that body for Governor. It will be a source of unmingled satisfaction to the Whigs of North-Carolina, that he has accepted the nomination tendered him, and, in a spirit, that promises the most auspicious results. We therefore unfurl the banner to the breeze. We place Mr. Morehead's name at the head of our paper, gratified that such a nomination has made our duty, and that of every other conducter of a Whig Press, not only agreeable, but exceedingly easy. Though pressed for time, we must be permitted to allude to the characteristic boldness and manliness of his Communication. It is so plain, that he who runs may read. No shuffling, no trimming, no ambiguous sentences, but in the spirit of a true Whig, he calls things by their right names regardless of consequences personal to himself. Next to a holy cause, the chief essential to success is to have a gallant leader. In our Candidate, we have such, and we go forth to battle confident of victory—not a confidence springing from any false estimate, either of the prowess of the enemy, or of our own numerical force, but a confidence based upon the thorough belief, that the people wish to do right, and will do right if properly enlightened. But to the Correspondence.

RALEIGH, NOVEMBER 13, 1839.

John M. Morehead Esq:——Sir: The undersigned, as the authorized organ of a Convention of Delegates of the Whig party, assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 12th inst., have the pleasure of announcing to you, that you have been *unanimously* selected by that body, as the Candidate of the Whig party for Governor of the State, at the ensuing election.

In thus communicating to you the decision of the Convention, the undersigned will add the hope, that it may suit both your inclination and convenience, to accept the nomination, and thereby give the fullest assurance of your hearty co-operation in the great struggle for correct principles which the Whigs are now endeavoring to maintain—on the success of which, sooner or later, they verily believe depends the existence of all those inestimable institutions which have been reared by the wisdom of our forefathers, and consecrated by their blood.

You will be pleased to make known your determination, by replying to this note at your earliest convenience. We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv'ts.
J. P. CALDWELL,
JOHN HINTON,
WM. L. LONG,
S. F. PATTERSON,
JAMES WEBB.

GREENSBOROUGH, 25TH NOV. 1839.

Gentlemen: Your Communication of the 13th instant has been duly received, announcing to me, that the Convention of Delegates of the Whig party, assembled in the City of Raleigh on the 12th inst. had, unanimously, selected me as the Candidate of the Whig party for Governor of the State, at the ensuing election.

This flattering testimonial of respect, emanating from so respectable a source as that Convention, does not fail to impress me with a lively sense of the honor done me by that body; and, if there were no other reasons to influence my course, the respect I have for the wise heads, the pure hearts, and the well established Republican principles of those who composed that Convention, would make me hesitate long before I would gainsay their wishes.

But I know I shall be pardoned by that Convention, when I say that considerations, higher than those already suggested, combine in making up the decision to which I have come.

I view that Convention as emanating directly from the people, and as reflecting *their* wishes and *their* will. They have found themselves grossly deceived by those in whom they heretofore placed confidence. They were promised every thing, *every thing*, that the simplicity, purity, honesty and economy of our Republican institutions could require.—Instead of finding these pledges fairly redeemed, they have witnessed with mortification and regret, the Federal Executive, repeatedly endeavoring to fix upon them the complicated machinery of his Sub-Treasury; and that, too, after they have repudiated his notions and rejected his scheme. From manifestations in the late Presidential Tour, we may again expect the wishes of the people to be set at defiance, and another attempt made to force this scheme upon them.

If this attempt is again made, the issue will be fairly made up between the President and the People—to say whether HE or THEY shall govern.

On the one hand, we shall behold the President and his official myrmidons, greedy for the onset, with their banner unfurled, bearing the insulting inscription "*To the Victors belong the Spoils.*"—On the other, we shall see the People—FREEMEN—the sons of the Whigs of the Revolution, who knew no "Victors," and who offered no "Spoils," but the havoc committed upon invading legions.

If the same spirit now burn in the bosom of the sons, that animated the sires, the issue cannot be doubtful. The star-spangled banner will be thrown to the breeze, and the glorious motto—"*E pluribus unum*"—shall float again in triumph; and the minions of power and corruption will vanish before the blazing indignation of an injured people, like the morning mists before a glorious sun.

The People were promised by the last Administration, in the foot-steps of which the present was to tread, the cleansing of the "Augean stable," and the same purity that characterized the purer days of the Republic. In the days of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, qualifications for office were honesty and capacity. "Is he honest?" "Is he capable?"—and Office-holders were strictly enjoined from becoming political partizans, and from interfering in elections. In the present day, behold the melancholy contrast! The qualifications now are, if we judge by the result, unquestionable dishonesty, utter incapacity to discharge the duties of the office, but extraordinary capacity to serve "the Party;" entire unwillingness to pay the people their money, but great readiness to pay the levies made upon salaries and embezzlements for the support of "the Party."

Posterity will certainly do the present Administration the justice to say, that no prior one has manifested more signal ability in the selection of its officers for the purposes of *the office*, than the present has manifested in the selection of its officers for the purposes of *the party:* And if there be any doubt upon this question, reference to the extraordinary abstractions from the Treasury, and to the nuisances committed in most civil communities by official political brawlers, will certainly remove that doubt.

The people were promised honesty and strict accountability from the Officers of the Government; and by way of earnest in the redemption of that pledge, one Tobias Watkins, a Defaulter of some $4.000 under the Administration of Mr. Adams, was ferreted out, hunted down, caught and incarcerated; and the people well hoped, that all other public swindlers would be dealt with in like manner.

They have been told again and again, "by Authority," that "all was well"—that the Government was greatly blessed in the ability and faithfulness of its Public Officers; but recent investigations have brought to light, corruption, dishonesty and official dereliction, that are truly startling and alarming.—And the people, to their sorrow, have learned that a falsehood "by Authority," is more pernicious to their interests, than a falsehood "without Authority."—And they verily believe, if they shall ever be so fortunate as to have another Administration, that will bring Defaulters to justice, all the Penitentiaries attached the Sub-Treasury Bill will not hold the TOBIASES that will then be discovered.

ECONOMY is a word that seems to have been stricken from the nomenclature of the present Administration. It has become a bye-word and a jest. The Expenditures of the Government, increased from thirteen to thirty odd millions, shew what the party in power mean by the word. An empty Treasury and a bankrupt Government tell the people, how grossly they have been deceived.

The people are at length awakened from their lethargy and security, and aroused to their danger. They no longer regard glossy Messages and partizan demagogues. They have determined to think and to act for themselves. They are moving in their primary Assemblies. They are determined, by united action, to put an end to that misrule, which has bankrupted the Government, corrupted its Officers, and brought universal distress upon every class of the community, except embezzling Office-holders.

Your Convention was the offspring of that determination; and no person can unite with the people, more heartily than I do, "in the great struggle for correct principles, which the Whigs are now endeavoring to maintain."

At no period of my life, could this call have been made with more inconvenience to myself, than the present; but as it is the wish of the people that I shall be their Candidate, I "accept the nomination." And, for this expression of their kind consideration, I pledge them whatever of ability and of zeal I possess, in the noble cause in which we have embarked.

Before closing this communication, I desire to submit a few remarks in relation to two subjects in which North-Carolina has much at stake. I allude to the Public Lands, and to the subject of Abolition.

North-Carolina ceded to the United States a large Territory. She is equally interested, with the other States, in all the Public Lands. Her interest in these Lands is worth millions upon millions; and, if she could receive her share of the proceeds of those Lands, every poor child of the State could be educated, and every work of Internal Improvement successfully prosecuted. The President has left us nothing to hope from that quarter, and it remains for the people to say, whether *his will* shall govern them, or *their will* shall make him cease to govern—whether HE shall be sovereign, or THEY shall be sovereign. As a North-Carolinian, I will never consent to surrender this ample patrimony of our Old State.

On the subject of our domestic institution of Slavery, I should suppose there could be but one opinion in the South, among men who have capacity to think.

The emancipation of our slaves among us would lead to consequences too direful for contemplation. And no man will meet with more uncompromising hostility, than I will, the very first fanatical or unconstitutional aggression made upon this institution, guarantied to us by our Federal Compact.

The People's attention should be drawn to the fact, that some rickety understandings, and hypocritical politicians, are continually conjuring up the awful charge of a union between the Abolitionists and the Whigs—not because they have such apprehension, but to prevent the discovery of an actual union and co-operation of the Abolitionists with the present Administration, ever since they received that withering rebuke at the hands of Mr. Clay.

For weal or for woe, my destiny is fixed in North Carolina—my prospects for future prosperity are attached to her soil—and whatever I now have or ever expect to have, will be protected by her institutions.

For your kind expressions of regard towards me, accept, gentlemen, individually, my sincere thanks, and for the distinguished honor done me by your Convention, accept collectively, and in their behalf, the profound acknowledgments of

Your most ob't serv't.,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

To Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, John Hinton, Wm. L. Long, S. F. Patterson, James Webb, *Committee.*

Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.—No man in the nation occupies a prouder position than Nathaniel P. Tallmadge. The President of the United States was his opponent. Alarmed at the extent to which the incorruptible Senator was converting his friends into the allies of truth and patriotism, the President abandoned his official duties at the seat of Government, threw aside all the cares of his office, and traversed the State of New York from one end to the other, addressing the people, rallying his cohorts and degrading and prostituting his office. The indomitable spirit of the fearless Tallmadge, instead of quailing before this official array, only mounted to a higher blaze of indignation. He, too, took the field. He, too, called the people into assemblages, and the garish display of official intrusion shrunk before him. He has conquered. He has vanquished the President of the U. States, upon the field which he himself chose for the encounter. Honor and glory to the incorruptible patriot! Honor to the Senator whom the people have vindicated! Honor to the future Vice President of the United States! Eternal honor to the regenerator of the Empire State.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 16.

Indians.—Since our last, we have two other depredations to record. On Saturday night last, a party of Indians attacked the plantation of Mr. John Johnson, residing on the Ocilla, in Jefferson, in the neighborhood of Mr. Lee's; and killed four negroes and a white lad. They were fired on by Mr. Johnson and a few others, and one or two of their party wounded.

QUINCY, (Florida,) Nov. 15.

More Indian Murders!—Last Wednesday night, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Oliver, jr. was killed by a party of Indians, at the residence of his father, near the Ocklocknee river, about four miles below the main road leading from Quincy to Tallahassee. Half a dozen rifles were simultaneously fired at him, four of which took effect in the body. He rushed across the room, fell in his mother's arms, exclaiming, "*Mother, I am killed!*" and died instantly. The doors were closed by the family, and a young man living in the house fired twice, in one instance mortally wounding an Indian. The Indians, fearing to approach the house, set fire to an out-building and fled. The wounded Indian was taken off on horseback, and could be traced some distance by the blood.

An Indian was found within four miles of Tallahassee on the 16th ult. He fired at a Mr. Isler but missed. Isler then shot him, and took his Scalp. Eleven other Seminoles were seen near the same place.

Florida War.—A writer in the Charleston Courier, who seems to be familiar with the subject, estimates the cost of a bushel of corn as fed out to the mules used for carrying military stores from Black Creek, at five dollars. It is said that a cargo of oats fed out at Fort Dade, 43 miles from Tampa Bay, cost, when all the items of expense connected with it were cast up, *thirty-five dollars* a bushel!

A friend has handed to us the following statement illustrating the disastrous results of forced sales of property in times of severe pressure in the money market.

The house of John Brown & Co., which failed in Boston a few weeks since, were holders of stock in the "East Boston Sugar Refinery" to the amount of $310,000, at the apprised value of the shares by the assignees; being $2,350 per share. It was estimated at this rate among the assets of the estate from previous sales of the shares. This stock has been sold at auction at $751 per share, producing a loss to the creditors of upwards of $210,000 upon this single item.—*North American.*

The following from a New York paper, is one of the many instances daily occurring in that city, of the enormous sacrifices at which property is disposed of. The building in question is situated on Broadway, and is a most eligible location:

The Stuyvesant Institute was sold on Saturday under the hammer for $50,000, upon the foreclosure of a mortgage. It cost over $100,000.

CROCKERY.

50 CRATES of Crockery—assorted expressly for the Country Trade. For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
Dec. 3, 1839. 74-3t

Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of the *Clio Academy*, 9 miles East of Bennettsville, Marlboro' District, S. C., competent to teach the English branches generally, and the Classics, of which satisfactory evidences must be furnished, as well as that the applicant sustains a good character. The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of 24 weeks each—the first Session commencing the first Monday in January next, at the end of which there will be a vacation of two weeks before the commencement of the second Session.

Communications addressed to the subscriber at Clio, will have due attention until the 24th of December, when the election will take place.

THOS. C. WEATHERLY, *Secretary.*
Clio, S. C., Nov. 30, 1839. 74-6w

FOREIGN.

THE BRITISH QUEEN arrived at New York on the night of the 23d, with 167 passengers, She sailed on the 3d, and was out 20 days. The news is not of much interest.

Cotton had fallen ¼, but afterwards rallied ¼. The sales of the week ending the 1st Nov. were large, amounting to 28,000 bales. Uplands are quoted at 5¾ to 6d. American Flour was worth 47s. per barrel. Prices of grain were high. American stocks were still out of favor. The U. S. Bank bonds, which opened at 92, rose to 96, but fell to 94¼. Bank shares £18 15s.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were very unfavorable. Some failures had occurred at Manchester, and lo wer prices were gladly accepted.

Mr. Jaudon had been unsuccessful in an attempt to borrow 10,000,000 of florins, about $4 000,000, in Holland.

The Liverpool, which carried out the news of the Suspension in this country, had not arrived when the Queen sailed. The Liverpool is expected at N. York in a few days.

The British are pushing their conquests in India. They had taken the fortress of Ghurnee by storm.

Mr. Webster had dined with the King and royal family of France.

It is said that the Queen of England is certainly to be married in April to the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg. He is at present a guest of hers, and is constantly with her.

Gen. Henderson, the Texan Minister, returned in the Queen, having failed to procure a recognition of his government by England.

The news appears to have had no effect in New York. The correspondent of the National Intelligencer says,—

"The letters speak of the utter inability of holders of American stocks to negotiate them off. Such news as this of course must have an effect here. The cotton market must continue to go down. Rice and tobacco must suffer under the European paralysis. No speculation can take place to keep them up. As long as our stocks are unavailable, they must go forward also to discharge the interest on our debts.—The poor of the British manufacturing districts, with little work to do, and high prices for bread, must suffer horribly. But, after all, the crisis will not be determined until we hear of the effect of the news carried out by the Liverpool, the suspension of the banks, &c."

67 of the passengers in the Queen have published a card, in which they complain of very bad treatment, bad fare, &c.

Why is the Editor of a Van Buren paper in N. Carolina, a disgrace to the profession? D'ye give it up? Because he is continually "*Lo(we)ring*" the "*Standard*" of the press! *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Practice vs. *Preaching.*—L. H. Marsteller, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, N. C. was one of a Committee at a late Van Buren meeting which held the following language in its report.

"*Resolved*, That we look upon the measure of a divorce of Bank and State as a final and complete dissolution of that *unholy alliance which has too long kept the money of the public in the hands of* USURERS *and* SPECULATORS."

Mark, reader, the language! Weigh well the words—The Collector says, that that portion of the revenue of the country which has been deposited in Banks, has been intrusted to "*usurers* and *speculators*"—And that this practice has already been too long continued, and ought now to be done away with.—Would you believe it! this very Collector, is now in the habit of depositing the funds of the Government, accruing at this port, in the vaults of the Bank of Cape Fear! *Wilmington Advertiser.*

The Tennessee Senators.—The Legislature of the State of Tennessee having passed resolutions, against the spirit of the Constitution, instructing the Senators of that State in Congress to violate their consciences by giving votes to which they are known to be conscientiously opposed, the Hon. E. H. Foster, one of those Senators, on the 14th instant addressed a letter to both branches of that Legislature, resigning his trust as a Senator of the United States. From a private letter received at Nashville from the Hon. Hugh L. White (the other Senator) it is inferred that he too will resign his seat. *National Intelligencer.*

James Rose, Esq., has been elected President of the South Carolina South Western Rail Road Bank.

The Boston Atlas of Saturday last, says—"We are happy to learn from the Yarmouth Register that the Hon. John Reed is recovering rapidly, and will be able to take his seat at the commencement of the session of Congress."

We learn from the Providence Journal of Friday that some of the large cotton factories in that town had stopped partially, or entirely, during the past week. The present state of business and the price of goods compared with the raw material, afford manufacturers no encouragement to continue in operation.

George McCulloh (V. B.) has been elected a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Potter, (of the same politics.) and in Missouri, Mr. Jameson (V.B.) has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Harrison, (of the same politics.)

The Louisianian of the 18th instant states that Messrs. Brown and Thompson (the Van Buren candidates for Congress at the late election in MISSISSIPPI) "having procured their certificates of election," set out for Washington on the 15th instant.

Franklin (Mass.) Congressional District.—Returns from all the towns in the district except eight, give Osmyn Baker, Whig, 2,348 votes; Rodolphus Dickinson, V. B. 2,070; scattering mostly for Chapman, Whig, 751. No choice. Had the Whigs been united, they would have elected their man by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the late defection.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

November 20.—Schr. Laura from Plymouth.—22.—Schr. Intrepid from New York, Br. Schr. Ime from Nassau, N. P. 25.—Schr. Mail from Philadelphia. 28.—Brig Fox from Guadaloupe; Schrs. Superior from Boston, Laurel and Undaunted from Jacksonville.

DEPARTURES.

November 21.—Barque Amelia for Trinidad; Brigs Ceylon for Martinique, Leonora for New York; Schr. Regulus for New York. 23.—Br. Schr. Trio for Green Turtle Key. 23.—Brigs Ponce for Porto Rico, Anawon for Havana. 25.—Br. Schr. Dunmore for Harbor Island. 26.—Brig Poland for St. Thomas. 27.—Brigs Ada Eliza for New York, Rowland for Martinique; Schr. Commerce for St. Jago de Cuba. 28.—Brig Thora for Matanzas.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The Board of Internal Improvement met, as notified, on Monday last, for the purpose of opening the subscription to our Rail Road, which was formally done at the meeting at the Court House yesterday.

That meeting was called to order by the appointment of Dr. T. N. Cameron, Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, and John W. Wright and George McNeill, Esqs. as Secretaries. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting.

Gov. Dudley then rose, and in the name of the Board signified their readiness now to open the subscription, and for that purpose, stated that they had appointed the Rev. SIMEON COLTON, with a salary of $1500, agent to travel that region of the State interested, to solicit the subscriptions. The books would have been opened earlier, but the Board did not think the time had arrived. He thought *this* was the period.

He believed that the State's subscription could be provided for without the necessity of borrowing. $300,000 from the Cherokee Lands was already provided, and he estimated that $150,000 per annum would accrue from the interest on the Literary Fund property and dividends from the Wilmington Rail Road, which he had no doubt the Legislature would so appropriate. He urged the present as the time for action, when labor, &c. were cheap and abundant. The Wilmington Road had been made almost at the estimate, though at a time when every thing was high. In Major McNeill's estimate, lumber is put at $15, whereas there can scarcely be a doubt that it will be had at $7 or $8. And he thought other things could be reduced in proportion; &c.

On motion of H. L. Holmes, Esq. a committee of ten was appointed to confer with the Board and report resolutions. Messrs. Henry, W. Winslow, Holmes, Strange, Gillis, McCormick, Dobbin, W. B. Wright, J. Mac Rae and Eccles were appointed; and on motion, Gov. Swain and Gen. Owen were added.

After retiring a short time, the Committee, through W. Winslow, Esq. reported a preamble and resolutions on which considerable discussion took place.

Gov. Swain, who was present by invitation, was called up, and after some preliminary explanations, remarked that he had changed no opinion heretofore expressed in favor of this great enterprize. The only circumstance that had changed, was favorable. The cost of the road would be reduced, he thought, 25 or 33 per cent. He repeated, that it is not only within the ability of the people interested, but will be a lasting reproach to them if they fail to accomplish it. The whole tax-paying community of the State, from the mountains to the sea, have offered their aid. They will give three dollars for every two contributed by the subscribers. They will furnish nearly every dollar of cash required; and nearly the whole will be expended along the line of the road. He read statistical tables prepared from the accounts of the Wilmington and Gaston Roads, from which it appeared, that for the former, only $375,000 had been expended for articles brought from abroad, as cars, iron, &c.; and on the latter only $200,000 had been so expended. The remainder, $900,000 in the one case, and $1,100,000 in the other, had all been expended for labor, timber, provisions, &c. along the line of the roads.

That this work is feasible, he said, there can be no doubt, and that it is desirable, it would be an insult to his hearers to argue. The whole cost of the work would be added to the value of the real estate on the route. If 100 persons would subscribe $5000 each, and undertake the whole work, the State's subscription would furnish nearly all the cash required, and their own subscription would be paid in provisions, labor, superintendence, &c.

He paid a high compliment to the Directory of the Gaston and Wilmington roads. But they had committed some errors. One was in putting their entire work under contract at once, thereby raising the price of labor, provisions, &c. We might avoid that error, and save much of the cost.

He instituted a comparison between North and South Carolina, as to enterprize. Wilmington, with a population of 3000, had undertaken her gigantic enterprize of 170 miles, *alone*. Charleston, the proud emporium of the magnificent State of South Carolina, when she undertook her road of 137 miles, running from one large city to another, and at an estimated cost of $700,000, appealed to the Gen. Government for aid to the amount of $300 000!! The Charleston road is scarcely yet finished, and the Wilmington Road will be completed within a month! Throughout the world her enterprize has no parallel!

Gen. Owen made a few remarks confirmatory of Gov. Swain's statistics.

Mr. Henry followed, on the subject generally, and in a strain of high and deserved compliment to Mr. Colton, the newly appointed agent.

Mr. Colton responded, expressing a deep interest in the improvement of the State. The application to him had been sudden and unexpected, but he hoped he would be able to undertake the agency, and if he did, he would go into it with his whole heart!

Gov. Swain, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Colton were frequently interrupted by applause.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, the books opened, and a handsome subscription already obtained. *God speed the good work!*

THE DINNER.

At half past 3 o'clock, a large company sat down to a handsome Public Dinner, provided by Col. Yarbrough, at the Lafayette Hotel. The Magistrate of Police was called to the Chair, with John MacRae, Esq. as Vice President. After the removal of the cloth, the following Toasts were drunk:—

By Dr. Cameron, President of the Day.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road: Projected by patriotism, conducted by skill; may it realize the best anticipations of its friends.

By Mr. MacRae, Vice President.—The Locomotive: Like the so-called ship of the Desert, it will be seen conducting, not a yearly, but a daily caravan, richer than that of Mecca, from the Cape Fear to the Yadkin.

By Gov. Dudley.—The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road: The best link to the feelings and interests of the State.

By Gov. Swain.—The Enterprize of Wilmington: It never has been,—and if it ever be, exceeded on the face of this earth, may it be by the Middle and Upper Cape Fear.

By Col. Cadwallader Jones, of the Board of Internal Improvements.—A spirit of liberality, the hand-maid of improvement: never more necessary than now.

By J. D. Eccles, Esq.—Money: The true Locomotive, that sets all other engines and trains in motion—May we soon have a first rate article turned out from the Treasury workshop, labelled North Carolina, and bearing the inscription—*Fourth Instalment.*

By W. Winslow.—The good ship the University of N. C.: Under her present *Boat-Swain*, she will always have a well disciplined *crew.*

Gov. Swain rose and said, that instead of a speech, in reply to this compliment, he would offer a toast. He gave a toast complimentary to Mr. Colton, accompanied by some pleasantry. To which Mr. Colton responded in a similar manner.

By Mr. Spruill, a guest.—The Board of Internal Improvement: Distinguished for their patriotism and intelligence, but not less for their zeal in the cause of Internal Improvements.

By S. W. Tillinghast.—The memory of the late Dr. Caldwell, the ardent friend of Internal Improvement: If his enlightened views had been carried into effect, the mountains of North Carolina would have been laid low and the vallies have been filled.

By David Reid, Esq.—May we soon realize what we have this day been permitted to indulge in anticipation.

By J. Winslow.—The citizens of the ancient borough of Wilmington: Distinguished in '39, as their fathers were in '76, for enterprize, patriotism, and intelligence.

By J. W. Huske.—The waters of the Catawba, the Yadkin, and the Cape Fear: united in one boiler, they will generate the best steam in North Carolina.

By C. J. Orrell.—The speedy marriage of the Cape Fear and Yadkin, with the Rev. Simeon Colton as the officiating Minister.

By Doyle O'Hanlon.—The Board of Internal Improvement.

By A. A. T. Smith.—The Matrimonial union of the East and West: may it be accompanied by a splendid dowry.

By John Waddill, Jr.—The friends of the Rail Road, from the Mountains to Wilmington, on both sides of the Cape Fear.

Other sentiments were delivered, by Messrs. C. C. Battle, (a guest,) H. L. Holmes, J. C. Dobbin, and others, which we are prevented by want of time, from collecting. The company adjourned in good time and *good condition.*

MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT!—It is stated positively, that Morton is NOT elected Governor. His *majority* is 246, but the constitution requires a *plurality*, and already 291 scattering votes are ascertained, in less than 100 towns, and it is estimated that the scattering will reach 500. There is therefore no choice by the people. The Senate stands 16 Whigs, 13 Tories. The Whigs have elected nearly all the members of the House at the second election, so that they have a decided majority in that House. That House fills the vacancies in the Senate, (of course with Whigs,) and then nominates a candidate for Governor to the Senate. Everett's re-election is certain; and the Whigs, having reconciled all their ridiculous differences about the 15 gallon law, will take care of the future.

DR. MONTGOMERY.—The last Standard contains a communication *wrote* by Dr. Montgomery, (as he elegantly expresses himself.) It is about as singular a specimen of mendacity, ignorance and folly, as we have ever met with.

He says, "We have had two Federal Presidents; both elected by Congress, and both, at the end of four years, were by the people rejected." The only two Presidents ever elected by Congress were Jefferson and the last Adams. This is the first time we ever heard Jefferson called a Federalist, and we always thought that he had served eight years. But Dr. Montgomery says not; and either the records of the country, or Dr. Montgomery, must *lie.* Any school boy can tell him which. The Wake District, containing the Capitol of the State, and the University, has reason to be proud of its representative. He shows such a commendable independence of all the old rules of orthography, and syntax, as must make the Professors of the University open their eyes; and his historical knowledge is perfectly *original.*

Montgomery made the following *pretended* quotation from one of Mr. Deberry's letters:—

"I pronounce false and untrue his statement in the letter that my references to the Journals were upon examination found every one to be false."

Mr. Deberry, never having used such language, denounced it as a false quotation. To prove that it is *not* false, Montgomery quotes the following:—

"Now, Sir, from these facts, which the Journals faithfully show, you will see that every statement made, and every charge exhibited against me by the Honorable member of Congress referred to, who so kindly tendered his services to control the Congressional election in our District, have been proved untrue."

Did ever a greater ass make his way into Congress? The appropriation for provender at this session ought to be increased.

The last Raleigh Register contains a severe but merited castigation of the "reptile" who made the vile attack on Gov. Owen through the Standard, and which is copied into the Carolinian with such an appearance of malignant satisfaction. We regret the want of room for it.

The Raleigh Star comments with merited severity on the following resolution, offered at a Tory meeting in Orange by the *Honorable* Wm. Montgomery:—

"*Resolved*, That Edward B. Dudley, Governor of North Carolina, has acted in bad faith to the people of this State, in not publishing the names of the persons or corporations to whom he loaned fifteen hundred or twenty hundred thousand dollars, sent them by Congress, out of the proceeds of the public lands, and also in withholding the security *we the people have for it*, while our property is bound as security for the same!"

The Star shows that the whole amount of the surplus "sent by Congress," instead of being 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 of dollars, as asserted by this *Honorable* member of Congress, was exactly $1,433,757 59, and that of this sum the Legislature of 1836 appropriated, (on motion of Mr. Haywood,)

$300,000 for stock in the Bank of Cape Fear;
300,000 to pay the State's debt;
100,000 to the State Treasury;
200,000 to the draining of the Swamp Lands;
8,000 to drain Mattamuskeet Lake;
9,000 to a new road in Haywood County; and
600,000 to the Wilmington Rail Road.

$1,517,000

How Gov. Dudley could loan "fifteen or twenty hundred thousand dollars," out of fourteen hundred thousand, is a problem worthy of the brilliant genius of the *Honorable* Wm. Montgomery to solve. It might puzzle common folks to cypher out the plan by which the Legislative appropriation of $1,517,000 could be paid out of $1,433,757 59; but when the Doctor asserts that besides this million and a half, another million and a half or two millions have been loaned to "persons or corporations," and all out of 1,433,757 59, one may well be struck with wonder. Gov. Dudley must surely be a second Midas. It is not every State that has a Governor who, in the short space of three years, can produce three and a half millions out of less than one and a half!

The Star states, what Dr. Montgomery ought to have known, that the whole loans of the State funds do not exceed $300,000, as reported to the last Legislature; and that every cent of it was loaned, not by the Governor, but by the Boards of Internal Improvement and of the Literary Fund, and that they were expressly required by act of Assembly so to loan it!

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a wagon from Person county, was upset in the Cape Fear river at McNeill's Ferry, a few days ago, and that the negro boy who was driving, and three of the horses, were drowned.

HORRID OUTRAGE.—From the Salisbury Carolinian, we learn that on the night of the 13th ult. six white men, some of whom were painted and one colored, entered the house of David Lambeth, in Davidson county, N. C. seized and dragged him from his house, gagged him, and inflicted on him several hundred blows with sticks. Four of the wretches, becoming alarmed, fled, but the other two continued the beating, until Lambeth fainted. In this situation they left him. Lambeth revived, reached his house with great difficulty, and on the next night died. A physician found him lacerated from his neck to his heels, with an appearance of several blows on his stomach, which, no doubt, caused his death.

Lambeth stated that John Goss and Lee Wharton, of Missouri, were the principal perpetrators of this horrid deed. The others, whose names are not given, are said to be citizens of Davidson, of very respectable standing. Lee and Wharton have fled.

This outrage, unparalleled in North Carolina, is said to have been perpetrated in consequence of the confession of a negro, that he had stolen $800 belonging to Goss, and that Lambeth had hired him to do it. Lambeth denied this up to the time of his death.

We trust that measures will be taken to demand Goss and Wharton from the Governor of Missouri, and that all concerned in this foul murder will be brought to condign punishment.

PORK.—At Cincinnati, the great western pork Market, money is so scarce, that buyers of pork cannot be found at $3.

The price in this town is $5 to $5 50.

Mr. Haywood, of Raleigh, in a letter to the Tories of Mecklenburg, has declined the honor of being beaten by Mr. Morehead.

WHO DID IT?—The Tory papers are highly indignant at the banks for issuing too many notes, inducing the people to borrow, and over-trade, and thereby bringing about pecuniary distress. The following extract from a Treasury Circular, issued by Mr. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 26, 1833, will show who induced the banks to extend. The Circular was addressed to a number of banks, informing them of their selection as Deposite or Pet banks, in place of the U. S. Bank. Mr. Taney says,

The deposites of the public money will enable you to afford INCREASED facilities to commerce, and to *extend your accommodations* to individuals. And as the duties which are payable to the Government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in foreign trade, it is but reasonable that they should be preferred, in the additional accommodation which the public deposites will enable your institution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the community.

For the Circular in full, see Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, vol. 1, 23d Congress, 1st session, 1833–4, document 2, page 34.

Moreover, Gen. Jackson, in his famous document "read to his Cabinet," Sept. 18, 1833, said,—

"The funds of the government will not be *annihilated.* They will immediately be issued FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRADE. And if the Bank of the United States curtails its loans, the *State Banks*, STRENGTHENED BY THE PUBLIC DEPOSITES, *will extend theirs.* What comes in through one bank, will go out through others, and the equilibrium will be preserved."

In his message of December, 1833, the President thus spoke of the good effects of this liberal policy towards the people, in regard to the use of the public money:—"I am happy to hear that, through the good sense of our people, the effort [of the U. S. Bank,] to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and THAT THROUGH THE INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS *which the State Banks have been enabled to afford*, no distress has followed the exertions of the bank."

The great characteristic of the Tory party, for years past, has been the facility with which the leaders induce the people to believe their professions, and to overlook their daily violations of all their promises, and their total disregard of all their pretended principles, whenever those principles came in conflict with present advantage. So great has been the influence of the name of Jackson, that when the party promised reform, the people shouted; but they did not shout any the less when that reform turned out to be a reform from bad to worse. The extravagance of spending thirteen millions a year was shocking; but the economy of confining the expenditures to thirty-nine millions is most exemplary and praiseworthy. The appointment of half a dozen members of Congress to office by Mr. Adams was monstrous corruption; but Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren make near a hundred appointments of the same kind, and the shout is none the less for the "incorrupt and incorruptible" hero and statesman. Gen. Jackson voted for the Tariff of 1824, and Mr. Van Buren voted for that and its abominable successor of 1828, and yet they are the very apostles of free trade and Southern anti-Tariff rights! Mr. Van Buren voted against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless her citizens would consent to abolish slavery, and against the admission of any new State without such prohibition, and yet Mr. Van Buren is the only hope of the South for the protection of her rights of property! Gen. Jackson said he could furnish to Congress the plan of a bank free from constitutional objections; and Mr. Van Buren petitioned the U. S. Bank to establish a branch under his own nose at Albany; yet Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren are the saviours of the country from the evils of an unconstitutional bank, a monster, a monarch, riding rough-shod over the liberties of the people! The party is bitterly opposed to monopolies, to exclusive rights, to corporations; but they have incorporated three-fourths of all the banks and other corporations that have sprung into existence for the last six years. They are opposed to State debts; but they have created a large majority of those debts. They go for a specie currency, but the government is the first to issue an irredeemable paper currency. They are opposed to the credit system, and yet they argue that Rail Roads must be built, which, they say, can only be built upon a long credit. They declaim, by the hour, in court houses and on the stump, against banks, bank stockholders and bank officers, at the same time that they themselves hold lucrative offices in banks.

Such, and such like, is the *consistency* of the Tory party!

We were led to these reflections by witnessing the effrontery with which the Tory papers are endeavoring to throw the odium of the disordered currency upon the Whigs. Before Gen. Jackson removed the Deposites, there were not too many Banks in the country. But that act of his caused hundreds of banks to be chartered by the States, so that the number was doubled in three years. The Tory Legislatures took the lead in making bank rags. New York, and Pennsylvania, and Michigan, and Mississippi, and Alabama, and Georgia, were all in the hands of the Tories, and they created three-fourths of all the new banking capital. Having already a sufficiency, the great redundancy thus produced deranged every thing; and the country has twice been obliged to submit to the evils of a suspension of specie payments. Instantly the Tories abandon the banks to their fate, and for the sake of popularity, the miserable demagogues denounce the creatures of their own hands, and charge the Whigs with being their peculiar advocates!

Unparalleled impudence and hypocrisy!

In North Carolina, every bank we have was chartered whilst the Tories had a majority in our Legislature! And some of the same party were not content with those we have, but wanted more. One of the leaders of the party in this town signalized his brief Legislative career, by proposing, and urging to the utmost of his ability, the chartering of a Bank of Fayetteville! Yet, whenever it is necessary to rally the party, the "bank Whigs," the "Federal bank Whigs," is the cry by which the multitude is gulled. The leaders get offices by it; they put money in their purses; they gratify their ambition and their avarice, and their bumble followers are content to shout and pay the piper.

We are opposed to Banks to the extent to which they have been created in some of the States by the Tories—in Michigan, Mississippi, &c. for instance. We are in favor of the system to a moderate extent—say as it exists in North Carolina. In the one case we regard it as a public curse. In the other as a public blessing. We are anxious to see our three banks sustained, for they are not too many. We care not how soon the legions of banks in New York, and Pennsylvania, and Michigan, and Mississippi, are *razeed.*

THE STATE DEBTS.—One of the most extraordinary propositions ever conceived of in this age of humbug, is made in some of the Northern papers, viz: that the general government should assume the payment of the debts of the States, amounting in the aggregate to $174,382,888, in July 1838, and probably increased to 200,000,000 since. This amount is due by eighteen States. The remaining eight States, viz: Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia, do not appear to owe any debt. Those who put forth this wild proposition must count largely upon the generosity of the eight States which owe no debt, when they calculate upon their assuming a share of the debt of their neighbors.

The Harrisburg Rioters, after being regularly indicted by the Grand Jury, have been discharged *without trial* by Judge Porter! This is Loco Foco law,

GEORGIA.—All sorts of propositions in relation to Banks are before the Legislature, but the Georgia Journal says that the wild and ruinous policy proposed by some of the ultra Locos, finds but little favor.

The same paper contradicts the story of the protest of a large number of bills of the bank of Milledgeville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature met on 25th ult. The Governor's Message, speaking of the Tariff, the yearly reduction of which under the Compromise act, ceases in 1842, when the highest duties will not exceed 20 per cent. of the value, suggests that all duties ought to be abolished, and direct taxes laid for the support of Government. This the Message says, would produce economy. The Message recommends the exaction of a strict accountability from the banks; proposes some measures for the benefit of the agricultural interest; for promoting popular education; and other local matters.

An agricultural Convention is in session at Columbia.

THE VALUE OF BANKS.—Our Banks, restrained by law, by public opinion, and by a regard for their own characters, usually loan money at six per cent. per annum. At present, however, they do not discount, because they are sincerely anxious to keep themselves in a condition to resume, and do not think it right to issue notes which they will not redeem. Well, what is the consequence? Why, it is said that money is loaned in this place at all rates from 6 per cent. per annum to ½ per cent. per diem, which amounts to the moderate sum of 91 per cent. per annum! Such is a foretaste of what we shall experience when the Tories abolish all the banks, and leave the poor man at the mercy of him who has money to lend! In New York, the banks are getting in a condition to loan to a moderate extent, and forthwith down comes the rate of private interest from 60 per cent, to 24 per cent per annum.

TORYISM AND ABOLITIONISM.—A NEW EXPUNGE.—On the 2d day of Nov. 1835, the Tories of Tammany Hall passed a resolution denouncing the New York Evening Post as no longer to be "one of the organs of the Republican party." On the 28th of October, 1839, the same Tammany Tories ordered that resolution to be "expunged" from its records; so that the Evening Post is again received into full communion.

Will the Raleigh Standard be so kind as to inform us, whether this expunge is in consequence of the violent abolition principles daily avowed by the Evening Post? Also, we would like to have the Standard's candid opinion, whether it does not think this expunge, and the supposed election of the abolitionist Morton, are not evidences of a "league" between the Tories and Abolitionists!

PROFESSION *vs.* PRACTICE.—The Hon. Francis Thomas, one of the most violent Loco Focos in Congress, who has risen into notice on the strength of his denunciation of the credit system, shin-plasters, &c. was lately appointed President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and, that Company being scarce of cash, Mr. Thomas has issued a large amount of shin-plasters, by which to raise the wind. This is Tory consistency.

SAFETY OF RAIL ROADS.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says, that a rail road *brake* has been invented, of such power as to stop a train of cars, when going at 15 miles an hour, in running only a little more than their own length. This will, it is hoped, prevent the collision of trains of cars hereafter.

We have neither room nor inclination to reply at length to the scurrility of the Carolinian, who has descended from his stilts, and so far got the better of his mock dignity as to devote considerable space to the Observer, against which and its Editor he has let off a deal of wrath,—a perfect avalanche of indignation. We hope the U. S. District Attorney feels the better for his discharge of bile.

He says that it is "*not* the truth" that his paper went into operation without waiting to collect subscribers. There is a little quibble about this very polite denial. The Editor's prospectus was *dated* Feb. 1, 1839, (how much later it was *issued* we know not.) The first No. of his paper came out on the 2d March, just 30 days after. If the Editor means to say, that in those 30 days he procured subscribers enough to justify the issue of a new paper, with any expectation of profit, (except by quartering the Editor upon the public Treasury,) we hope he will "tell that story to the marines, the sailors won't believe it." But we forget;—it may be as easy to manufacture two *subscribers* out of one, as two *letters* out of one. "A word to the wise."

In another paragraph, the District Attorney is kind enough to inform us, "that in questions of fraud, (*editorial* as well as legal,) a suppression of the truth, amounts to the same thing as a suggestion of falsehood." This is a proposition which we shall not attempt to controvert, seeing that the Editor of the Carolinian has had so much experience in both lines that he is doubtless well informed on the subject. Perhaps the District Attorney's legal knowledge extends far enough to tell us also, what *he* is guilty of who vouches for the "*literal truth*" of a document which contains one forgery and many falsehoods!

"A suppression of the truth!" This is amusing! The Editor of the Carolinian, be it recollected, is one of those who now and act upon the miserably slavish doctrine, that he will publish nothing but what favors his own party. Does *he* not thus suppress the truth, and thereby suggest falsehood?

The District Attorney insinuates that we owe, or profess, "kindness, impartiality, and brotherly love," to the Carolinian and the Standard. As to the "impartiality," those papers are like the culprit who said that *justice* was the very thing he did not want. Kindness and brotherly love we never professed, and do not owe, to any such Tory, agrarian, *bad principled* papers.

The Carolinian makes a most pitiful accusation against us, of "attempting to injure a brother editor in his business." It is said, (and the District Attorney does not deny it,) that he set out with an avowed determination to "write the Observer down." We uttered no whining complaint at this threat, but we took care that it should not be accomplished; and probably that accounts for the Carolinian's ill temper.

The Carolinian says that the Observer and its party "every where uphold the rights of the banks *against* the rights of the people." For the Observer we answer, that if the Carolinian had written the word "*with*" instead of the word "*against*," it would have spoken truth. As it is, the assertion is utterly untrue.

The District Attorney closes by offering us *advice*, (gratis, of course, for it would be dear at any other price, and is worthless at that,) that when we write again on grave law matters, we should pay a lawyer for his written opinion, and publish that. If we should ever be driven to that course, we shall certainly not employ the District Attorney, but look out for some Lawyer who, while he is not eaten up with vanity and conceit, has sufficient standing in his profession to get his bread without a pension from the government.

That *profound* jurist, the U. S. District Attorney for the State of North Carolina, whose *modesty* is in equal proportion to his legal knowledge, reads us a lecture for presuming to discuss constitutional law, and gives us to understand that though *we* know nothing about it, *he* is a perfect Sir Oracle. It has been said, that "none is so great a fool as he who thinks himself most wise." Whether the remark applies in this case to the District Attorney, judge ye!

The District Attorney says, it is "a well-established modern usage in legislatures, of inserting in all bank and other corporation charters, a *proviso*, reserving the right of any and every future amendatory enactment, that the public good, or public convenience, may require;" &c. adds, that "this is a very plain, well established, *never-before-denied* legislative right." We say that this is as utter a humbug as was ever palmed upon the public by any newspaper. It is utterly unfounded in fact. No such right has ever been claimed, until the agrarian, loco foco, Tory doctrines of the present day came in vogue. We doubt whether the right has ever been claimed in this State, except by a few followers of Benton, (whose principles are, that if another man has money which he wants, he has a right to it, even if he has to *steal* it.) No such provision is contained in any act of incorporation in this State, so far as we have discovered. But the Legislature has *expressly* recognized the right of corporations to accept or *reject* Legislative amendments of their charters; as in the case of the Banks. The most recent one is the act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank in 1836, which was drawn up by Mr. Haywood, the District Attorney's file leader, where the right of the Corporation is distinctly admitted, and no such proviso is inserted. In the previous act to amend the charter of the same bank, passed in 1834, and the act to amend the charter of the bank of the State, passed in the same year, the same right is conceded to those corporations.

As to South Carolina, the Message of Governor Noble, last week, thus contradicts the District Attorney:

"It might be wise and politic, to prevent future evil, for the Legislature to pass a general law upon the subject of all charters, subsequently to be granted, reserving the right to make such farther provisions, as may be required to keep them within the limits of their appropriate duties, and compel them to fulfil the objects of their creation."

This recommendation, of course, disproves the Carolinian's law, thus showing that no such *proviso* has ever been inserted in the charters of that State.

We defy the District Attorney to show such a *proviso* as he speaks of, "inserted" in any ten charters, out of the thousands in force, in the United States. He cannot do it. And this Lawyer, this U. S. District Attorney, thus profoundly ignorant of the Statute law of his own State, impudently reproves us for speaking on a subject of which he says we know nothing! The District Attorney is pleased to compare us to a fly, whose vision "scarce spans an inch around." We confess that we never "*see double*," as the District Attorney is said often to do; and though we might see as deep into a mill-stone, yet we do not doubt that his vision would penetrate to the bottom of one of his "friend Campbell's" bottles much sooner than ours.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, the present Attorney General of the U. S., has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from Tennessee, for six years from the 4th of March last, in place of Mr. Foster, resigned.

Messrs. *Strange, Gab'l. Holmes* and others, speak of Bank Stock owners, and Bank Officers as "*usurers and speculators*,"—yet the one is a Director of the Bank of Cape Fear, and the other is a Director and is, or was, Bank Attorney.

Wilmington Advertiser.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Dr. J. A. Cherry, in Marion District, S. C., on the 23d ult., by the Rev. T. R. Walsh, Mr. PETER P. JOHNSON, Merchant of this town, to Miss MARTHA A. CRAWFORD, daughter of the late James Crawford.

In Robeson county, on the 24th of October last, by James D. Bridgers, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL BRACIE to Miss ANN McCORMICK.

In Anson county, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. P. Conoley, Mr. THOMAS FLOWERS to Miss CAROLINE DIGGS, daughter of Thos. Digge, Esq.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 26th ult., Miss SARAH LILLINGTON.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 2, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Post Boy and Benjamin Rush in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Cook & Co., C. T. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh, G. B. Atkins, S. W. Tillinghast, Hart & Fuller, C. J. Orrell, J. Foster, Geo. McNeill, Boon, Caison & Co., W. McIntyre, D. B. Robinson & Co., E. W. Willkings, Yarbrough & Ray, Rockfish Manufacturing Company, Phœnix Company, T. C. Blake, John Huske & Son, A. W. Steel, H. Leete, A. Kimball, B. Rose, H. & E. J. Lilly, B. Beach, C. P. Mallett, Jas. Hadlock, A. McLauchlin, L. D. Henry, C. A. McMillan, of this place; and for J. & W. Murphy, Chambers & Wood, J. Worth, D. Clark, Lexington Company, D. Beard, Clark & McIntosh, J. Henshaw, Bostick & McKenzie, Stedman & Ramsay, Alexander & Mebane, J. & R. Sloan, McAdoo & Scott and Richmond Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

Arrived on Saturday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with four tow boats, and an immense freight. She departed the same afternoon, and reached Wilmington on Sunday, and arrived here again on Tuesday, with passengers. We have not been able to get a list of consignees.

DEPARTED, Nov. 27, Henrietta S. B. Company's Lighter Diligence, with Cotton, Tobacco and Flour, for Cook & Co., Hart & Fuller, Hall & Johnson, G. McNeill, E. W. Willkings, Benbow & Co., H. L. Myrover, H. & E. J. Lilly, D. B. Robinson & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, John Huske & Son and C. T. Haigh.

Also, on the 28th, Henrietta S. B. Co's Lighters Nelson, Messenger and Only Son, with Cotton, Flour and Tobacco, for H. L. Myrover, W. McL. McKay, Cook & Co., B. Rose, G. B. Atkins, G. McNeill, H. Leete, Hart & Fuller, D. B. Robinson & Co., A. W. Steel, Benbow & Co., D. Johnson, Yarbrough & Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, C. P. Mallett, C. J. Orrell, C. T. Haigh, T. S. Lutterloh, Hall & Johnson, and E. W. Willkings.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 4.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	11	a 12½	Mackerel, (none.)		
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	36	a 40
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 12	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7½	
Cotton,	8½	a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	21	a 25	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	55	a 60	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3	a 3½	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$5	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $3
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1½	a $1½	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4½	a 5½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat, new	80	a 90
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	
Lard,	12		Wool,	17	a 20

No material change in the Wilmington and Cheraw Prices Current.

Cotton at Augusta, 8 to 9½, chiefly at 9; Sales 2157 bales. Sight checks on New York 10 to 11.

Received per Steamers,

AND for sale at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel,

31 hhds. prime MOLASSES.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 3, 1839.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th instant, a dark sorrel HORSE, with a white streak running down the face, shod before, and about 10 years old. Whoever will return said Horse to the Subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Clio, Marlborough District, S. C., } 74-3tpd.
Nov. 28, 1839. }

CAUTION.

THE undersigned cautions all persons against trading for a Note in his favor made by Alexander Williams of this county, for Forty Eight Dollars, dated the 3d day of January, 1839, and payable one day after date, which note has been lost.

JOHN BLANCHARD.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-3w

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
20 Hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR.
75 Bags Rio COFFEE.
75 Kegs NAILS.
20 Pieces heavy Cotton BAGGING.
50 Coils BALE ROPE.
23 Bushels Herds' Grass SEED.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

December 4, 1839. 74-3w

PIANO-FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are repacked without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the vendors, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2, 1839. 74-8w

House and Lot to Lease.

THE Subscriber wishes to lease for a term of four years, the HOUSE and LOT, situated on both sides of the Creek at Goodwin's bridge, well known as the property of the late Duncan Smith. It will be leased on favorable terms, either for cash or to any one who will engage to put up a house on the lot in payment of the rent. Apply at this office or to ARCH'D SMITH. *Guardian.*

Philadelphus P. O, Robeson county, N. C., } 743w
November 29, 1839. }

If not disposed of before the 1st of January, it will then be rented at public auction at the Town House.

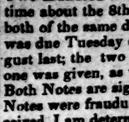
Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies:

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.



I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed so many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of selected BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Thos. N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambrics, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

LARGE ALMANAC
FOR 1840.

20 GROSS just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Sept. 17, 1839. 63tf

☞ They may also be had at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

"Puff away Care.'

25,000 SPANISH and American CIGARS
2,000 papers do. smoking Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15. 60-*tf.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large assortment of Gold and Silver PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common fashionable **Jewelry** of every description, together with a splendid assortment of

Silver and Plated Ware,

Such as Table, Tea, Dessert, Cream, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Cups, Cake Baskets, Castors, Wine Stands, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Trays, Butter and Fruit Knives. Every article in the MILITARY line, Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c.

—ALSO—

A variety of other articles, viz: Block Tin and Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots, German Silver Table, Dessert, Tea and Salt Spoons and Forks, Brass Andirons, Shovels, Tongs, and Candlesticks, Brass and Wire Fenders, Astral and Mantel Lamps, with drops, Glasses and Chimneys, Large and Small Waiters, Pen and Pocket Knives, Large and Small Scissors, Razors and Razor Straps, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Tooth, Flesh and Hearth BRUSHES, Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Canister Powder, Patent Wire Cartridges, Pocket Pistols, Dirks, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Music Boxes, Fifes, Piano and Flute Music, Perfumery of every kind, Walking Canes, Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Ever pointed Pencils, Tooth-picks, Tweezers, Smoking Pipes, Fancy Boxes, Battledores, Chessmen and Boards, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Shell Side, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Steel Pens, Mathematical Instruments, Pole Chains, Surveyor's Compasses, Thermometers, Dog Collars, Paints, Purses, Pocket Books, Coral Necklaces, Card Cases, Guitars, &c.

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING and other work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

W. PRIOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1839. 68*tf*

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS HADLEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 29tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses. Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

THE SUBSCRIBER has now in store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts.
50 Boxes and ½ bbls. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Bbls. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

H. & E. J. LILLY,

HAVE received and opened in part their FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at Wholesale or Retail.

Their Stock consists partly of—

French and English Merinos and Circassians, Bombazines, black Challys, Muslin-de-Lanes, figured and plain Silks, *black and colored;* blue, black and brown Cloths, Steel-mixt ditto for Over-coats, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Erminets, Kentucky Jeans, Negro Kerseys, Whitney Blankets, Duffle ditto, fine white and scarlet Flannels, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *in great variety*, brown and bleached Drillings, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Velvets, French, English and American Calicoes, Cambrics, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslins, Plaid ditto, Bobinet and Thread Laces and Edgings, Muslin Trimmings, Wrought Collars and Capes, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, black Lace Veils, *handsome;* Hosiery and Gloves, Pongee and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Thread Cambric, do. Handkerchiefs, Vestings, Gum and Net Suspenders, Linens and Lawns, Table and Towel Diapers, 12-4 Irish Sheetings, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Marseilles Quilts, Italian Cravats, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Clark's & Taylor's Spools, fine and common Carpetings, Seal and Fur Caps, with a great variety of articles not enumerated.

Their old customers, and purchasers generally, are invited to call at their Store (next door to Nott & Starr's,) and examine for themselves.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1839. 68-8w

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

Dwelling House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small Dwelling House and Lot, situated on Haymount, near the residence of C. Johnson, Esq., known as Mrs. Unthank's. A great bargain may be had at private Sale, and if not sold before the first Saturday, (the 7th day) of December, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction, under the Town House.

JAMES BAKER, *Agent.*

Nov. 11, 1839. 71-4w.

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270 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
94 ditto Laguira and Cuba ditto,
20 ditto "Government" Java,
23 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 boxes white Havana Sugar,
50 boxes } Fresh Raisins,
50 half do }
Lump and Loaf Sugar,
Imperial, Hyson, Souchong & Bohea Tea,
5 qr. casks old Madeira Wine,
15 do. do. sweet Malaga do,
25 boxes Tin Plate,
250 kegs Cut Nails,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.

November 20, 1839. 72-3w

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine.
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs,

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 72tf

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of I. A. & B. L. DUMAS, at Stony Point, in Montgomery county, will dissolve agreeable to the terms of its own limitation on the 1st day of December next. Therefore, this is to say to our friends and customers, that we will expose at Public Auction, on Friday the 6th December, the balance of our STOCK OF GOODS at that place,—the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

ISHAM A. DUMAS,
BURWELL L. DUMAS.

Also,

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of B. L. DUMAS & CO., in Richmond county, is on this day dissolved by mutual consent, and we take the liberty of informing our friends and customers generally, that they have our warmest thanks for their liberal patronage heretofore extended, and further say that we have reduced the price of our Goods in order to close business, and will offer at Public Sale, on the 24th December next, the balance of Stock then on hand, &c. All persons indebted to either concern by account, due up to the 1st day of January last, will call and close the same by cash or note previous to the day of sale at Stony Point. Those failing to comply with this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, as longer indulgence cannot nor will not be given.

ISHAM A. DUMAS,
BURWELL L. DUMAS.

November 16, 1839. 72-3t

☞ The Cheraw Gazette will insert the above three weeks, and forward account to the Postmaster at Dumas's Store, N. C.

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber. E. LOVE.

Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

Mr. Colton's Trial.

THE pamphlet, containing the Documents connected with this trial (including 'Presbuteros,') the Defence of Mr. Colton, and the Speeches of Members of the Presbytery, on both sides, will be published at this office on Saturday next. Subscribers will please send for their copies. A few surplus copies only for sale.

E. J. HALE.

Aug. 14, 1839.

BOOTS & SHOES.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

THE Subscriber has just received a large stock of BOOTS and SHOES, purchased by himself from the Manufactories in the cities of Philadelphia and New Haven, consisting in part of—

Gentlemen's Calf, Seal, Kip and thick Boots & Shoes,
Gentlemen's Calf, Morocco and Seal Walking and Dancing Pumps,
Gentlemen's Morocco and Seal Slippers,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Walking Shoes,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, Kid and Prunella Slippers, (thick and thin soles,)
Ladies' colored Slippers,
Ladies' Seal, Morocco and Prunella Boots,
Misses' Leather and Prunella Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Calf, Kip and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
A large assortment of Men's and Women's common and coarse Boots and Shoes,
A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf, Seal and Morocco Skins,
Binding and Lining Leather, Shoe Thread, Shoe Knives, Sparables, &c. &c.

All the above articles will be sold at Wholesale or Retail, low for Cash.

PELEG PEARCE,
Market Square.

October 22, 1839. 68tf

NEW STAGE LINE,

From Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot.

THE cheapest and most expeditious and comfortable route North and South from Fayetteville, is THE NEW STAGE LINE the subscribers established in January last, from Fayetteville, intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road at Warsaw Depot, arriving in time for the Cars both North and South. This line has one day's advantage over any other line between Fayetteville and Augusta, Ga. Passengers only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and loss of one night's sleep, from Fayetteville (via Wilmington and Charleston) to Augusta, in forty hours.

Going North by this line, passengers will find less staging than on any other route now in operation; and in a few months, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road will be completed, and there will only be 49 miles staging from Fayetteville to New York.

Passengers by this line can have their choice at Weldon, N. C. to go by Washington City, or to Portsmouth and take the Bay Boats for Baltimore.

On this line the stages leave Fayetteville Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Warsaw Depot, leave Warsaw Depot for Fayetteville, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The subscribers having prepared themselves, passengers will find on the regular stage days, two stages, if necessary; and will run an EXTRA STAGE at all times when necessary. No pains will be spared to give the public satisfaction.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1839. 67-*tf.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley and John Billingsley.

Original Attachment levied on the Defendant's undivided interest in the lands belonging to Sias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case have removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on them: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias and John Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring them to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment by default will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September, 1839, and of American Independence the 64th year.

FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.,*
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk.*

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1839.

Elizabeth Ledbetter *vs.* Elias Billingsley.

Original Attachment on the undivided interest of the Defendant in the lands of Sias Billingsley, Sen., deceased,—400 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Hector Megginson and Edmund Barringer. Also, 136 acres on the waters of Clark's Creek, adjoining Aulay McAulay and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Elias Billingsley, hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Elias Billingsley of the levy of this Attachment, and requiring him to appear, replevy and plead at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, or Judgment will be entered by default against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Farq'r Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in September 1839, and in the 64th year of American Independence.

FARQ'R MARTIN, *C. S. C.,*
[70] By NATH'L KNIGHT, *D. Clk*

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in these cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $637,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Southwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
O. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*aow*1Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

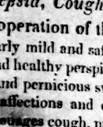
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—Ol it BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PRECIPITATE. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand!—upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred